

ISTHMIAN SCHOOLS ARE AMERICANIZED

Books, Methods, Supplies,
Songs, Flags, and Many
Teachers From States.

EXPANSION HAS BEEN RAPID

Finance for Support of Public Education Comes From Municipalities and Is Ample.

The school system of the Panama Canal Zone has been entirely revolutionized since the beginning of the present year, till now it is entirely American. It is conducted by Americans, supplied with American books and many of the teachers are Americans, using American methods, songs, and literature.

This situation in the educational system of the Zone has been brought about with great satisfaction to Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, and Governor Macdon, all of whom have been interested in the problem of educating the natives. The system has been gradually changed to American rule and methods, till up to the beginning of the new fiscal year there were twenty-seven American schools, with 1,600 pupils enrolled. About 10 per cent of these were white. By the first of next January, it is expected, the number will be fully 2,500, while several more schools will be established.

Isthmian School Report.

These interesting facts have been brought out in a report made to Governor Macdon by Rufus A. Lane, chief of the Bureau of Municipalities, of the Canal Zone government, and it has been forwarded to the offices of the Isthmian Canal Commission in this city.

In 1904 the commission authorized the establishment of a system of schools on the Zone, but, according to Mr. Lane, with the exception of taking a census of children of school age in June, 1905, nothing definite was accomplished until December. This establishment was attached to the revenue department, although independent of this work some seven schools with an attendance of over 300 pupils were being maintained by the municipalities of the Zone. In December last, a school superintendent was appointed to take direction of the schools of the Zone, and such preliminary steps as were thought advisable were at once made with a view to opening the schools.

Mr. Lane states that on January 2, 1906, the first public school of the isthmian under the jurisdiction of the United States, was opened at Corozal, and other schools were started at Gamboa, Gorgona, Matucan, and a few other points along the line of the canal. "For a time, therefore," he writes, "there were two sets of public schools on the Zone—those operated by the municipalities, under the chief of that division, and the Zone system attached to the revenue department; these systems acting independently of each other, but on the first of February the schools were turned over to the department of revenues."

"Disappointments and delays were met with on every hand, the chief of which was the difficulty in securing suitable buildings, equipment, and supplies. On this account the department in extending the system, and on the 1st of May the schools were transferred from the revenue department to the Bureau of Municipalities. The difficulties encountered heretofore, were, in a great measure, then overcome, as it was possible for the municipalities to take a more independent action, by being less hampered by rules and regulations from government methods. Buildings were rented, others repaired, and in one instance, erected. Material and labor available were obtained, for and at the cost of the municipalities where the schools might be located. In this way, and by these means, a fairly good progress has been made during the three months just past."

Operating Eighteen Schools.

Mr. Lane reports that at the time of the transfer of the schools, May 1, there were then eighteen schools in operation on the Zone. Twenty-one teachers were employed, with an enrollment of 859 pupils, and an average attendance of 611. June 1, the number was increased to twenty-two schools, with an enrollment of 1,083, and an average of 738. On June 1, however, the municipalities put into effect a local ordinance, making school attendance compulsory.

"This," says Mr. Lane, "proved very effective in increasing the attendance, and on the 30th of June there were twenty-seven schools open, with an enrollment of 1,513 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 1,107, with a maximum of 1,288." The first half of July was a vacation period and on the 15th of the month the schools reopened, under a reorganized system, in accordance with an executive order dated July 12. The report is dated at Ancon, August 8, and Mr. Lane states that during the past two weeks two additional schools were opened, and the municipalities were having plans made, and proposed to advertise within the next ten days for bids for the erection of at least two school buildings, which will accommodate eleven separate schools and from 600 to 700 more pupils. The construction and opening of these schools will be hastened as rapidly as possible, he says.

Supplies From States.

The report states that requisitions were being made at that time for additional supplies, which will be procured from the States. He also announces that additional teachers also will be procured in the States, if possible.

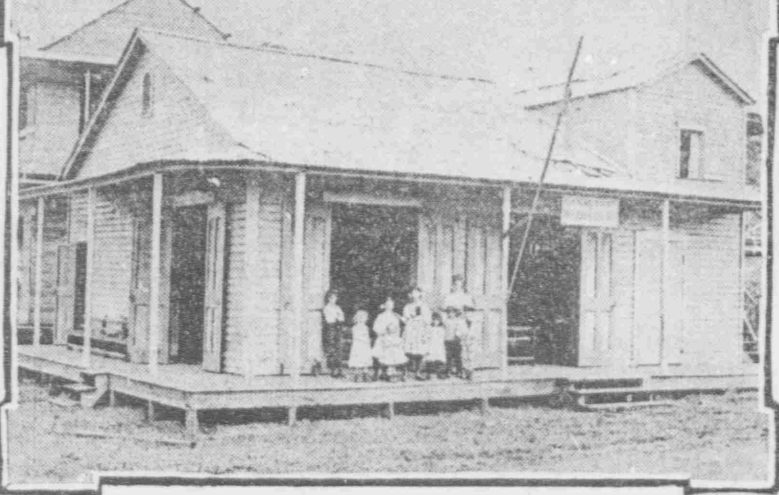
"Of the twenty-nine teachers employed on June 30, nine were American, six Panamanian, and fourteen colored, from Jamaica," the report states. Four of the schools were for white children only, and the others were mixed, with a large majority of the children negroes. The system is similar to the school systems of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. All the books used are from the well-known book publishers in this country, and the majority of the school furniture was made here.

The opening of the schools as a whole has been greatly welcomed by the people of the isthmus, regardless of nationality or class. Mr. Lane says: "Prior to the establishment of this system there had been in the past 20 years spasmodic efforts on the part

SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA



Colored School at La Cruces.



White School at Gorgona.

of private individuals to establish schools on the isthmus, which efforts in the main have resulted in failure. The present school system on the Zone is essentially American, which should in a short time affect the pupils with American ideas and American patriotism. The American flag is floating over every schoolhouse on the Zone, and the children are taught flag salutes, such as are sent out by the Women's Relief Corps of the United States."

School Expenses.

As to the financial end of the scheme, Mr. Lane says: "I would particularly call attention to the fact that no expense whatever in connection with public education on the Zone has fallen on the appropriation for the construction of the canal, nor is it likely to, as this expense is being borne by the funds of the Canal Zone and of the different municipalities, which will undoubtedly be able to carry the full cost of maintenance as well as the initial cost of organization."

Zone funds appropriated for school purposes for the year beginning July 1, 1906, amounted to \$30,000, and on August 6 there was a balance of \$12,176.46. Of the sum spent, \$5,631.24 was for salaries and wages, while \$7,522.39 was for material and supplies.

According to an executive order issued July 12 by Governor Macdon, on the recommendation of Mr. Lane, the school year shall consist of four terms, as follows: First, July 16 to September 21; second, October 16 to December 21; third, January 2 to March 23; fourth, April 8 to June 30. The school week shall consist of five days of six hours each. The teachers are divided into three classes, at \$45, \$65, and \$80, a month, the higher class to be provided with quarters. There shall be no deductions for vacation periods.

ANTI-PRAYER BOY GIVEN A BEATING

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—George Hermann, prominent in a religious organization called God's Bible School, has been arrested at the complaint of Mrs. John Strobel that he beat her four-year-old adopted son, Walter, with a paddle because the child was unable to learn a set prayer which Hermann ordered the child to commit to memory.

Little Walter was covered with black and blue marks and bruises. He said Hermann also held him under a hydrant.

Hermann admits the whipping, but says it was because the child swore at him. Hermann said the Strobel had not paid the 50 cents weekly board agreed upon for the child.

ELECTIONEER LANDS FIRST IN FUTURITY

(Continued from Page One.)

Rosen, 122 (Lyne), 4 to 1, won; Neva Lee, 107 (Miller), 15 to 1, second; Orndale, 136 (Miller), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:12 2-5. Dolly Spanker, Zenap, Dr. Gardner, Kings Daughter, Consistent, Hamor, Belle, Handarra, and Proper also ran.

Fourth race—The Futurity, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Electioneer, 117 (Shaw), 6 to 1, won; Pope Joan, 116 (Shaw), 8 to 1, second; Denny, 122 (Radick), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 3-5. Yankee Gun, Peter Pan, Yankee Girl, Ballot, Conville, Horace E. Don Enrique, Kentucky Beau, Old Honesty, Altuda, Oran, and Purslane also ran.

Fifth race—For three-year-olds; mile. Tot, 121 (Miller), 5 to 1, won; Wagon, 122 (Miller), 2 to 1, second; Vint, 105 (Sewell), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:29 2-5. Macy Jr., Melbourne Nominee, Carew, Tipping, Proposer, Flaviigny, Lancastrian, and Donna also ran.

Sixth race—Mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds and upward. Gnette, 108 (Clark), 5 to 1, won; Klamasha, 107 (Clark), 8 to 1, second; Pealson, 113 (Dugan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:46 3-5. California King, True Wing, Rapid Water, Angler, Red Knight, and Prudential Girl also ran.

Sheephead Bay Entries.

First race—Six furlongs; main course. Malacca, 122; Pussant, 112; Inache, 112; Gnat, 112; Jumpy, 120; Morthov, 112; Dominator, 112; Jim Leonard, 112; El Capitán, 112; Narella, 112; Amberley, 112; Roswell, 112; John J. Rogers, 112; Fish Hawk, 104; Magna Stella, 104; Knight of Ivanhoe, 107; El Dorado, 107; Our Own, 104; Umbrella, 104.

Second race—Two and one-half miles. Gremlin, 104; Collier, 107; Gel Jones, 150; Agent, 133; Vestment, 135; Pete Dalley, 135; Pioneer, 130.

Third race—Five furlongs. Clara Brown, 119; Killeole, 115; Tony Bonero, 115; Prince Hampton, 115; Lady Warren, 112; Glamor, 116; Paumonok, 113; Waterbury, 116; Glenham, 115; Compact, 112; Altheus, 115.

Fourth race—One and one-quarter miles. First Mason, 120; Inferno, 114; Tangle, 111; Neva Lee, 106; Brookdale, 106; Fife Cloth, 108; Dishabille, 116; Pique, 104; Cedarstrome, 105; Entree, 107.

Fifth race—Handicap; six furlongs. Dutchland, 126; Comedienne, 117; Jacquin, 112; Conried, 112; Lotus, 116; Don Royal, 110; Far West, 109; Van Ness, 107; Ostrich, 106; Brush Up, 104; Bill Phillips, 105; Aviston, 97; Water Grass, 95; Diamond, 104.

Sixth race—One and one-eighth miles; turf course. O. K., 96; Joudon, 103; Right Royal, 106; Caronal, 106; Disobedient, 104; Good Jolly, 94; Geranium, 106; Onatias, 107; Sir Ralph, 103; Tipping, 96; Ebony, 101; Macy Jr., 92; Neptuneus, 95; Tartan, 104; Accassin, 107; Modest, 98.

Weather clear; track fast.

PLANS TO IMPROVE HARBOR FACILITIES

(Continued from Page One.)

maintained by any of the steamboat companies could come up to this city.

"The flats extend from the Arsenal to a point beyond the Long Bridge, occupying a position that directly interferes with navigation. These flats are of an artificial construction, and they have materialized in recent years by dredging the channel and dumping the filth upon the land that in former years was almost submerged in the water of the Potomac.

"In one corner of the grounds, there is a section that might be designated a botanical garden. This is conducted at a great expense to the Government. Men are employed to keep the ground in good condition and to cultivate the flowers and various kinds of vegetables that are raised. All this represents a vast outlay of wealth, and the Government is deriving no revenue. Had this track of land been done away with in the start, Washington today would be ranked as the foremost port of the South. The Potomac river with its productive tributaries could be made to support the commerce of the city. Washington, situated as it is, about 197 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, can obtain an enormous shipping trade if the flats are partially done away with.

Could Equal Boston's Harbor.

"Large ships may anchor in the channel, or, if the flats are removed, the channel will become a great harbor, the equal of that of Boston. All these things are now manifest. The shipbuilders realize what may be done for the District; the people of the community see it; the nation is sitting up and taking notice. The need for progressiveness was never more pressing than it is now; and there is a beacon light shining upon the horizon of progress, which, if followed, will lead the city out of the old rut into which it has gradually sunk.

"Starting at the Arsenal, the flats could be cut away on the side nearest the wharfage front of the Washington channel, about a thousand feet inland. This would make the channel wide enough to accommodate large steamers. Then there would be ample room for new docks to be built upon the shore of the flats. This would open new advantages—new possibilities for capitalists—and it would give local companies better facilities for conducting their business.

The steamers now plying between Norfolk and Washington are laboring under a great disadvantage. They are too small to accommodate the people, and the companies are prohibited from putting larger steamers on the river. If they were allowed, the Washington coast ports would be seriously injured. A South Ferry train stopped on a curve and was struck by another train coming from the same direction. It was impossible for the motorman of the second train to see the train ahead and he ran his train up to it before he could check its speed.

ELEVATED TRAINS CLASH ON CURVE AT RUSH HOUR

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Two trains on the second avenue 'L' collided at Front street and Corlies slip during the rush hour this evening, and Edward Bly, twenty-eight years old, of 30 Wales avenue, Jersey City, and Monica Mazza, thirty-five years old, of 30 Sackett street, Brooklyn, were seriously injured. A South Ferry train stopped on a curve and was struck by another train coming from the same direction. It was impossible for the motorman of the second train to see the train ahead and he ran his train up to it before he could check its speed.

Co-operation Is Necessary.

"With the co-operation of the Commissioners the flats could be done away with thus obliterating the disadvantages under which the local companies are now laboring. The Washington and Georgetown channels could be thrown together into one vast body of water.

"This would give the city a beautiful harbor, one that any city in the country would be proud of. It would attract the attention of the capitalists and would be the envy of all Atlantic coast ports. It would take some time to accomplish this project, probably years, but when it would be finally completed this city would be famed throughout the world."

EAILY FIGURED OUT.

Mr. Titewodd—If I promised you a dollar and your Uncle Joe promised you 25 cents how much do you have? A pretty good chance at 25 cents.—Cleveland Leader.

Gude's Floral Designs Are Peerless.

The art of the florist is perfectly demonstrated in each creation. 1214 F.

PRESIDENT WRITES TO G. A. R. CHIEF

Congratulates Gen. Brown
on Election and Relates
Anecdote.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Gen. R. B. Brown, who was recently elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has made public a large batch of correspondence of a congratulatory nature, among which was a letter from President Roosevelt, one from Senator Foraker, and another from former Governor Herlick. Senator Foraker, remembering General Brown's editorial assistance in years past, states that he would rather General Brown had received the honor than any other soldier that he knows. President Roosevelt's letter contains a pretty sentiment and is as follows:

"My Dear Commander-in-Chief: Let me send you a word of sincere and hearty congratulation upon your election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. As you were yourself in the ranks, perhaps the following anecdote may amuse you. I made my old command in the cavalry brigade, Gen. S. B. M. Young, lieutenant general, and when he retired I appointed to succeed him Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, with whom I also had the good fortune to serve in the Santiago campaign. Both of them had begun their careers as private soldiers in the civil war, and on the day when General Chaffee took office and was formally presented to me, General Young sent him his own lieutenant general's stars with a memorandum that they were from Private Young to Private Chaffee.

"Our country is a pretty good country, after all, isn't it? With all good wishes and trusting to have the pleasure of meeting you personally in Washington this winter, I am, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

POSTMASTER BARNES' ORDER FOR MONDAY

Postmaster Barnes has issued the following order for Labor Day: The money order division of the main office will be closed to the public on Monday, September 3, 1906.

The cashier's division will be open from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. The registry division will be open from 9:30 to 11 a. m.

A delivery by carriers from the main office and its stations will be made at 7:30 a. m.

Carriers' window will be open for delivery of mail to clerks in the department from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and for the general public from 8 to 7 p. m. Collections will be made at the main office at 9:30 a. m., 5 and 11:30 p. m.; Station A, at 7:30 a. m., 4 and 10:30 p. m.; Station B, at 8 a. m., 4:30 and 11 p. m.; Station D, at 8 a. m., 4:30 and 11 p. m.; Station F, at 9 a. m., 4 and 10 p. m.; Station G, at 9:30 a. m., 4:45 and 11:30 p. m.; Station H, at 8 a. m., and 3 p. m.; Station K, at 7:30 a. m., Takoma Park station, at 8 a. m., and 3 p. m., and Benning station, at 8 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

The following-named stations will be open to the public for the transaction of business:

Station A—8 to 11 a. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.
Station B—6 to 11 a. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.
Station C—7:30 to 10 a. m.
Station D—6 to 11 a. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.
Station F—6:30 to 11 a. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.
Station G—7:30 to 11 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m.
Station H—6 to 11 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m.
Station K—6 to 11 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m.
Takoma Park, 8 to 11 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m.
Brookland, 7:30 to 11 a. m., 5 to 6 p. m.
Benning, 4:30 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 4 to 5:30 p. m.

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The prize for the baseball game, which will take place at 4 o'clock, will be \$50.00.

The Government Printing Office and Navy Yard teams will contest for supremacy and the prize.

The following committees are in charge of the outing:

General committee—Milford Spolin, chairman; Charles W. Winslow, secretary-treasurer; J. F. McCarthy, George Adams, and H. C. LaClair.

Dancing—C. A. Pfau, chairman; J. G. Bishop, M. A. Bowen, J. G. Bishop, and J. F. McGinnis.

Athletics—H. C. LaClair, chairman; M. Snellings, C. E. McClure, C. E. Allison, J. G. Schmidt, L. B. Diggins, H. J. Wells, B. Dickman, J. Collops, and J. P. McGinnis.

Law and order—James L. Feeney, chairman. Mr. Feeney will be aided by a large corps of assistants.

Officers of the Union.

The officers of Central Labor Union are:

President, E. L. Adams, Columbia

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOOK FAST NEARING COMPLETION

HERE IS THE PRESIDENT'S "300"

ABRIDGMENT ACQUAINT ACQUIT ACKNOWLEDGMENT ADDRESS ADZ AFFIX ALIGHT ANAPEST ANEMIA ANESTHESIA ANESTHETIC ANTIPYRIN ANTITOXIN APHEM APPRISE ARBOR ARCHAEOLOGY ARDOR ARMOR ARTIZAN ASSIZE AX	COMPRIZE CONFEST CONTRILLER COQUET CRITICIZE CROFT CROST CRUSHT CUE CURST CUTLAS CYCLOPEDIA CAREST (not cared) CATALOG CATECHIZE CENTER	ESTHETIC ESTIVATE ETHER ETIOLOGY EXORCIZE EXPREST	L LABOR LACRIMAL LAST LEAPT LEGALIZE LICENSE LICORICE LITER LOGGENT LOOT LOSTER	PATRONIZE PEDAGOG PEDORAPIST PHENIX PHENOMENON PHLOM POLYP POSSEST PRACTISE PREFIX PRENOMEN PREST PRETENSE PRETERIT PRETERMIT PRIMEVAL PROFEST PROGRAM PROLOG PROPT PUR	SNAPT SOMBER SPECTOR SPLENDOR STEDFAST STEPT STYCH STRET STRIPT SUBPENA SUCCOR SUFFIX SULFUR SUMAC SUPPRESS SYNOPSIS SYNONYM
BANS (not banns) BARK (not barque) BEHAVIOR BLEST BLUSH BRAZEN BRAZIER BUN BUR	D DACTYL DASHT DECALOG DEFENSE DEMAIOR DEMOIS DEPREST DEVELOP DIERESIS DIE DIPT DISCUST DISCUT DISTILL DISTREST DOLOR DOMICIL DRAFT DRAM DRIFT DROPT DROPT DULNESS	G GAGE GAGLE GELATIN GILD GOLD GIPSY GLOZE GLYCERIN GOOD-BY GRAM GRIFT	M MAMA MANEUVER MATERIALIZE MEAGER MEDIEVAL METER MIST (not missed) MITER MIX MOLD MOLDER MOLDING MOLT MULLEN	Q QUARTET QUESTOR QUINTET	T TAROR TAPT TEAZEL TENOR THEATER THO THORO THOROFARE THOROLY THRU THROUGHT TOPT TOST TRANSGRESS TRAPT TRIFT TUMOR
C CALIBER CALIPER CANDOR CANT CHECK CHECKER CHIMEIRA CHIMNEY CLAMOR CLANGOR CLASPT CLIP CLUE COEVAL COLOR COLTER COMMIT COMPREST	E ECUMENICAL EIDLE EGIS ENAMOR ENVELOPE ENVELOP EOLIAN EON EPAULET EPONYM ERA ESOPHAGUS	H HARBOR HARKEN HEAPT HEMATIN HICUP HOCK (not hough) HOMONYMY HOMONYM HONOR HUMOR HUSHT HYPOTENSE	N NATURALIZE NEIGHBOR NITER NIPT (not passed)	R RANCOR RAPT (not rapped) RAZE RECOGNIZE RECONNOITER RIGOR RIME RUMOR	S SABER SALTETER SAVOR SCUTTER SEPTET SEPUCHER SEXTET SEXTON SITHE SKIFF SKIPT SMOULDER
		I IDOLIZE IMPREST INSTIL JAIL JUDGMENT KIST	F FALEOGRAPHY PALEOLITHIC PALEONTOLOGY INSTIL PARAFFIN PARLOR PARTIZAN PARTY (not passed)	O OCHER ODOR OFFENSE OMULET OPPRESS ORTHOPEDIC	V VALOR VAPOR VEXAT VIGOR VIZOR
			P PALEOGRAPHY PALEOLITHIC PALEONTOLOGY INSTIL PARAFFIN PARLOR PARTIZAN PARTY (not passed)	W WAGON WASHT WAX WHISKY WILFUL WINK WISHT WO WOPFL WUPFL WRAFT	

Public Printer Thinks Sentiment Against Use Will Be Changed.

The Public Printer will soon have in convenient form the list of 300 words prepared by the Simplified Spelling Board, which have been endorsed by President Roosevelt and ordered by him to be used in the printing of executive correspondence, the President's messages and departmental publications. The list will be supplied to the heads of the departments and others so that the words can be copied by those who are to use them in the preparation of copy for the Government Printing Office.

Expects Sentiment to Change.

In an interview last evening Public Printer Stollings discussing the simplified spelling said:

"Phonetic spelling, as it is called by the humorous gentlemen of the press, does not give the correct idea of simplified spelling. The 300 words selected by the Simplified Spelling Board which have been endorsed by the President, and by his order are to be used in printing executive correspondence, the Presi-

dent's messages, and the documents and publications issued by the departments, are not so radical as to jar one's nerves. Many of these words, as you will note by the list which will probably appear in connection with the revision of the manual of style, are in common use, and most of them will be found in the standard dictionaries, while others were used and are used by many of the best writers. When the President's order (which I am directed to carry out) is executed, you will find there has been a change of sentiment, and the majority of those who are now so unfavorably critical will be very glad to lend their aid to the new movement.

Much Criticism Anticipated.

"Our language is one of growth, and the dictionaries are filled with words, the spelling of which has changed in recent years. And while there will be much criticism of the simplified spelling which is making its way, I believe that in less than twenty years every one of the 300 words, and many others not included, will be spelled according to the rules of the Simplified Spelling Board. Our children will be benefited by it.

"Some have given the impression that the Public Printer contorts the style and spelling of all Government publications. This is wrong. The Public Printer, like the head of a private printing plant,

executes orders as given by the customers. The authors of papers prepared for the Government have certain ideas about style, punctuation, and spelling. Some writers in their copy, which the printer must follow, spell honor, labor and humor with the 'a.' This is generally conceded to be out of date in the United States, but you will find that sort of spelling in some of the books which are printed in this country.

Congress Acts Independently.

"I have no idea what Congress will do with the 300 words. You know that in the printing of Congressional documents and the Congressional Record the Public Printer must follow copy, and unless Congress orders otherwise there will be no change in the spelling. The President's order, you understand, only applies to publications of the executive departments and the President's message. The preliminary proof of the manual of style which I earnestly hope that the several departments will adopt for the uniformity in typography, punctuation, etc., it will establish, will be ready in a few days for the consideration and suggestions from the authorities of the departments. By having one uniform basic method the work of the office will be facilitated greatly, and secure for the Government better results, I believe, than we are able to attain with the present methods."

Hours for Labor Day At Market Houses

Approval of the District Commissioners was yesterday given the suggestion of Sealer of Weights and Measure W. C. Haskell that the markets of the city be closed half a day tomorrow. Mr. Haskell recommended that each of the markets be opened at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Eastern, Georgetown and other markets will close their doors at noon, but the Western Market will set up shop at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Library to Be Open As Usual on Monday

The District Public Library will be kept open on September 3 at the usual summer hours, that is, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Reference, circulating, and children's departments will be open as on week days.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Public Library is now open every day in the year except July 4 and December 25. During the summer months the Sunday hours are from 2 to 9 p. m. On Sundays reference, open shelf, and children's rooms are open and applicants for borrowers' privileges may register. No books are issued for home use, however. Beginning on September 4 the library will open a parcel room where umbrellas, parcels, and wraps may be checked by visitors to the library.

AGED GIANT CAUGHT BETWEEN CARS AND KILLED

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Jacob A. Snydam, sixty years old, a prosperous butcher, while walking through the freight yard of the Central railroad here this afternoon, was caught between two cars that were being shunted and was instantly killed. Snydam was seven feet tall and weighed over 300 pounds.

\$1.60 Baltimore and Return—Homecoming and Jubilee, Baltimore and Ohio, September 9 and 10. Tickets good returning until September 10. Express trains every hour on the hour, week days, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., both ways.

Other athletic events on the card are: One hundred-yard dash for men, tug of war between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 132, the shoe

Members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 132 will spend the day at River View, where everything will be done to amuse and entertain them. A wrestling